The Cimes (MORNING, EVENING AWD SUNDAY.)

THE TIMES COMPANY. STILSON HUTCHINS, President.

PUBLICATION OFFICE. CET THE HUTCHINS BUILDING.

EUESCRIPTION RATES ECRIBLY BY CARRIER:

ECRIBGE EVENING and Sunday.....Fifty Cents

Morning and Sunday......Thirty-five Cents

Control of the Control of the Cents

Control o Thirty-five Cents

Corner Tenth and D Streets Northwest

Cne Year, Morning, Evening and Sunday .. \$5.50 One Year, Morning and Sunday.....

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The circulation of THE TIMES for the week ended August 13, 1898, was as follows: Sunday, August 7 20,139 Monday, August 8 50,013 Tuesday, August 9 50,034 Wednesday, August 10 49,706 Thursday, August 11 50,048 Friday, August 12 46,419 Saturday, August 13 47,791 Total 314,150 Daily average (Sunday, 20,139, excepted) 49,001

THE TIMES, in all its editions, Morning, Even ing and Sunday, will be mailed to one address for FIFTY CENTS per month. Addresses changed Readers of The Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of it at any news stand or railroad station or on railroad trains will

confer a favor upon the management by send to this office information of the fact. Communications intended for publication is The Times should be tersely and plainly written, and must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Rejected com-

munications will not be preserved, and only man

cripts of obvious importance will be returned The Advertisers' Guarantee Company, of Chiengo, hereby certifies that it has, by its experi ers, proven and attested the circulation of THE TIMES, of Washington. The daily aver age PAID circulation for the month of July, 1898,

was 51.509 copies This is GUARANTEED to the advertisers of the country by a BOND of \$50,000 in the Fidelity and Deposit Company, of Maryland, deposite with the Northwestern National Bank, of Chicago. ADVERTISERS' GUARANTEE COMPANY

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1898.

by J. R. MASON, President.

The Fall of Mantla.

While the losses in the last fight which resulted in the surrender of Manila, are still unknown, it is apparent that the Spaniards, nearly half of whom were in hospital, did not make a particularly gallant defense. It was not intended to be resistance to the last. The Americans greatly outnum bered the enemy, and suffered, if at all mainly from an artillery fire, the trenches being strangely exposed With hardly more than a pretense of trying to hold the place, the Spaniards Boon sent up a white flag.

The city was found to have suffered little damage, and, as far as known, the inhabitants are not heartbroken over the ending of their suspense and the prospect of full rations. The utmost quiet is reported, and if there is trouble it will come from the insurgents. These men have made a gallant fight against Spain, and they are not wedded to the idea of independence with Aguinaldo or any other native as their president or dictator. The deputation of Filippinos who waited on Consul Wildman at Hongkong, with Agoncillo as their leader, have done a good deal toward clearing up the situation, provided the power of Spain is not restored in the islands. They are representatives of the great body of insurgents, the only element from which obstructions to peaceful administration could be apprehended. They would be satisfied with an American military or civil government, or with annexation or anything that would prevent a revival of Spanish oppressions. This is a moment when the statement of General Wheeler should be seriously considered. He thinks much. If not all, of the trouble with the Cubans arose over their failure to understand what the Americans wanted, owing to the difficulties in the way of intercourse between two very different kinds of people of different tongues There may be the same cause of confusion and misunderstanding in the case of the insurgent Filippinos.

The prompt action of the Germans in placing a warship at the command of General Augustin indicates the direction the sympathies of the German representatives at the Philippines take. Whether they were guided by general instructions from Berlin is an interesting question, even if the removal of Augustin was strictly proper. There is a belief that in spite of the recent tone of the Berlin press the voluntary arrangement of the foreign warships during the bombardment fairly indicates the attitude of the powers-England on the side of the Americans, Germany and France of the Staniards.

It is like Spain to suggest that the capture of Manila after the signing of the protocol should not count in the game. If Dewey had delayed the bombardment and Merritt the assault until the news of peace reached them Spain would have made everything of the fact that we did not actually possess the capital. Of course, it is entirely just and reasonable that the capture of the stronghold should complete our claim to the Philippines. It was in Spain's power to stop the war at any time. She could easily have effected peace in time to save Manila from surrender if she considers that of importance. She has only herself to blame that a protocol was not drawn up and signed at a date that would have enabled our Government to reach the commanders there with orders not

to bombard or assault. In ordinary circumstances, the fall of Manila would be much more than a cause of pride to America. It would mean our retention of the entire group of islands. The President however.

has chosen to leave the question open inless it is successfully maintained on ehalf of Spain that the failure to make the same terms in relation to the Philippines that are made in the case of Porto Rico is a surrender of our rights to the archipelago as

The Cuben Situation. Now is the time for the exercise of xtreme care in our dealings with such of the Cubans as have been in arms against Spain, and the opinions of General Wheeler, published this mornng, seem to be worth the attention of the President and the public. Of course, all Cubans must be made to understand, first of all, that we intend to have order in Cuba if we have to ight for it. Peace was the first object of the war that has just closed. if any other element chooses to take the place of the Spaniards as the enemies of quiet and the reign of justice in the island, the American troops can be as well employed in their suppression as in the subjugation of Spanish regulars. With the proclamation to that effect

should go the assurance that it is not the American purpose to claim Cuba as one of the fruits of conquest; that unless the Cubans themselves apply for annexation the great republic will not take a step in that direction—and perhaps not even at the earnest prayer of all Cuba. The Cubans who have fought should be told that as far as their aim is the welfare of their native land, they need apprehend no obstructions as a consequence of temporary American administration; but that if they have confounded the welfare of the island with the oppression of any other class of citizens or with the majority, they must re-form their views and adjust their ideas to the principles of a republican form of proceedings. covernment. While as patriots who have risked their lives and have suffered much for the freedom of the people of Cuba they are entitled to all the honors a grateful country can bestow without defeating the supreme purpose of the revolution, they have no special claim to own or govern the sland more than an equal number of other citizens. To place all power in their hands without the favorable decision of a majority of those entitled to vote, would be to countenance exd men strong enough to subjugate the people may thereafter own and control the conquered territory. Under the policy which some of the mistaken and short-sighted friends of the Cubans in arms advocate, the United States Gov-

ernment could keep Cuba for her own. The provisional government devised by Jose Marti may have been neces sary at the time it was chosen, but it is obvious that it is not instituted by the people of Cuba as represented by a majority vote. When it is believed the people of the island are ready for selfgovernment it will be possible for such a majority to select the officials. If this is not what Marti and Gomez and Maceo and the Junta had in view, then they can have no claim to any consideration at our hands. We undertook to stop atrocities in Cuba. The fortunes of war have put it into our power to establish the independence of the people, but the basis of their government must be the rule of the majority. No patriotic Cuban can ask anything more fair. All this should be patiently explained to the men who are naturally and excusably bitter toward their former oppressors, some of whom are residents of Cuba,

It is evident that if the Porto Ricans should not be admitted into the American republic they would break in.

The growl of the British lion has caused the Russian bear to disavow hostile purposes-but experience shows that while speaking fair and courting good will Russia clings to every advantage. To follow the course of Russian territorial extensions in time of peace is to be struck by Slav skill in diplomacy.

One of the things which it is well to consider in view of future tropical and semi-tropical extensions of this country is the part which electricity is likely to play in our civilization. The introduction of the various electrical contrivances of modern life will work a vast change in the customs of the Philippines and Porto Rico. For example, there is the electric fan, which will probably in time replace the punkah. There are electric motors, electric cooking arrangements, the telegraph and the telephone. There is not much doubt that in the future great factories will use electricity instead of steam as a motive power. In the Philippines this marvelous chained giant may be useful to keep unchained natives in order. There is a story in one of Jules Verne's wonder books of a ship which charged a railing with electricity and thus contrived to shock some unclothed savages who could not have been shocked by any ordinary means. If Americans ever descend to the use of barbed wire fences as a means of defense, the wire will be charged with electricity, Taking all these things into consideration, it is certain that the doses of bottled lightning which we shall apply to our new possessions will be immensely effective in various directions.

Some twenty years ago a Portuguese gentleman gave our language the phrase, "English as she is spoke." It is a beautiful phrase, and susceptible of varied uses. Some of the latest specimens of English as she is spoke by the Portuguese come from the capital of Brazil. The key to it is that the writer has evidently seen English only in script, and very bad script at that. Thus he has confused various letters which look alike. This is the circular advertisement of the Zoological Gardens, in Rio Janeiro, prepared especially for English and Americans:

Joological Gardens—In these gardens the visitor will find soom of rarest et best apecimens of wild beasts of Brazil, also a collection of Sunks (snakes), repilles, &c. Whick will prover a source of witerest et Enterfaniment to many who haor a four bours to spau whib in Rio Janeiro. Traways belanging to Compy Evry 10 Minutes.

Some of the experiences of the Civil War which old soldiers have unearthed for the benefit of the recruits indicate that a good deal of stealing went on in

ome of his nephews to purchase a fe million pounds of "compressed vegetables," and the rations were given to the soldiers. There were corn, cabbage, beans, tomatoes and other vegetables, all mixed in a weird hash, and tinned. The taste was something to be forgotten if one could forget it. As a matter of fact it was invariably remembered. Can after some of the stuff would be fit to eat. But even in those days of semi-starvation, moldy hardtack, and colonized han this patent stuff was a little too much for human endurance. It was dumped on the edge of the camp in one big heap Then there came a rain. Those who saw say that rice or beans was not "in it' with those compressed vegetables. They povered acres. They swelled, and swelled and swelled, till it looked as if the sol diers would never be able to penetrat them to get at the enemy. After the rain came nice hot sunshine, which fermented the mess. The camp had to be moved That contractor made a fortune out of the one contract, which was lucky for because the United States Government never cared for more than that experience with him and his vegetables. Then, it appears from certain hints in Rudyard Kipling's soldier stories, the fortunate one went over seas and bamboozied the British government into trying his goods on the soldiers in India. But he has not reappeared in this war.

It is a tribute to American kindnes that the Spanish prisoners at Portsmouth ordered to be released have refused to go This is catching a Tartar in a new way.

M. Cambon, the French representative at Washington, has performed his deilcate duties with tact, and deserves the decorations which Spain confers on him, their own exclusive administration of as well as the thanks of America. Alpublic affairs, regardless of the will of though Spain had to make peace, a blundering or a less skillful agent could easily have caused trouble at one stage of the

The resignation of the autonomist gov. ernment in Cuba is not a matter of importance. It might have been momenta rily convenient to use it until the way should be clear for some other agency. but it had no claims to consideration. Military administration may become nec essary throughout the Island until many problems are solved, but in any case the ultimate independence of Cuba will be kept in view until the inhabitants are able to set up a government that can maintain order, or until a majority apply actly what these Cubans denounce. It for annexation. The problem will work would be to say that any body of arm- its own solution, if we are patient, though patience must go hand in hand with firmness and good order.

> The Chinese brother is an alien, but he is not a fool, and those who try to practice on him with the idea that he is are badly hoaxed. A New York policeman found this out the other day, and the information cost him just the price of one Chinese suit of clothes. He had heard of a Chinese gambling den in Mott Street, and thought it his duty to ferret that place out. In order that he might play ferret the more successfully, he conceived the idea that it would be a good thing to don a Chinese costume and pretend to be Mongolian. So he did. He painted himself a nice yellow color, bought a queue and adjusted it, put on a silk blouse with the tail outside his wide, flapping trousers, slipped his feet into a pair of wooden-soled shoes, and went forth to conquer. The disguise worked all right in the American portions of the town. One Chinaman appears to the uninitiated very much like another, and passers-by seldom examine a Chinese face with any attention. But when he entered Chinatown the fun began. He had not been in the Celestial kingdom five minutes before the inhabitants knew him for what he was, and soon there was a procession of merry Chinese tagging at his heels and imitating his very uncelestial gait. The fun that they had over him was something delightful to see. Of course, he missed the flavor of the conversation as it was in four or five different Chinese dialects, but he understood the expression of their faces and hands as well as it they had all been disciples of Delsarte. He was making a show of himself equal to any "Trip to Chinatown" ever put on the stage, and as he realized this he headed toward the station-house, walking fast, and still followed by his train of admirers. Once safely within its walls he got out of the Chinese clothes and into his own with all possible speed, and he will never try that experiment again. The moral of this is that amateur acting is a tender plant and does not flourish much outside a drawing-room.

(From the London Chronicle.)

The Inveliest expectations exist at the admiralty regarding the future success of the Viper, the new torpedo boat destroyer, which has just been laid down in Mr. Parsons's yards at Newcastle. She is a new toy to the constructor's department, and while under the contract a maximum speed of thirty-five knots is to be attained by the craft's turbine engines, there is to be no limit to the trials, even after delivery has been accepted from her builders. She is to be driven for all she is worth, as she is regarded as purely an experimental vessel, the trials of which may initiate revolutionary schemes in a very conservative industry. While these hopes are centered around one point on the northeast coast, another wonder-worker, a hopeless failure, the Bazin roller-boat, has arrived at Hull "for sale."

She cest 590,000 francs, and was to run up to forty or fifty knots; but, alas, made only eight knots on her trials. (From the London Chronicle.)

Good-Looking Nurses.

(From the London Truth.)

If I were ill, and required a nurse to look after me, I certainly should prefer that she be fairly good-looking, because—all things else being equal—a good-looking young woman is a more pleasing object than one whose virtues are entirely internal. I, therefore, agree with the hospital committeeman who observed, according to the statement of a matron at the recent annual conference of Matrons of Hespitals and Infirmarfes: "For pity's sake, let the nurse you choose be good looking." The "new woman." of course will regard this as a monstrous suggestion. But I, like Sir William Harcourt, have no particular admiration of this new prodhave no particular admiration of this new product. I hold fast by the low and degrading heresy that looks go a long ways in the appreciation of

Kruger's Sympathy

Kruger's Sympathy.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

C. W. Van der Hoogt, of Baltimore, has received the following reply to a letter of congratulation that he recently sent to President Kruger: "The good disposition of our country in regard to the citizens of your great Republic is evermore an established fact, and the terrible loss of the warship, the Maine, has met with the sentiment of sympathy by this government, and it expresses the hope that the straining relations which exist at present between your Government and that of Spain may be settled in a peaceful manner. The president also expresses his gratitude in regard to the stay of our postmaster general in your country during the universal postal congress and the amicable manner in which he has been received everywhere by your people."

War Indemnities

(From the Springfield Republican.) contracts, and it is well to remember that human nature has not entirely changed in thirty years. One of these experiences taught the Government something about compressed vegetables. A contractor

with a pull persuaded Uncle Sam or HOW ADMIRAE SCHLEY FIGHTS. Boston Saller Tells How He Be-

haved in Action. Boston, Aug. 17.-A Boston boy, has been in active service on the United States steamer Brooklyn, Commodor Schley's flagship, during the blockade of Santiago, and has just returned home, gives the following glimpse of life aboard

"The pride of every jackle's heart aboard the Brooklyn is the good ship herself, and no one can gainsay from her record that the admiration is well placed Dating from our arrival off Santiago, the Spaniards affoat and ashore considered her speed and battery a formidable foe and concentrated their efforts in every engagement to destroy or disable her. In every combat our position was in the hottest line of fire at a close range, where our guns were able to do terrific damage, yet on 'cease firing' we retired without serious damage to any vital spot. The destruction of Cervera's fleet is no exception, for although the Brooklyn was hit over forty times, not a single shot had a disabling effect. All on board ex-cept poor Ellis must have borne charmed lives, for in action the water around us fairly boiled with misplaced shells

"Luck was by no means the sole ele-ment of our safety; the magnificent handling of our ship by her commander handling of our ship by her commander is entitled to greater credit. He is a past master in the art of maneuvering; his methods and dodges would rattle the gun captains of the ablest foe. Even to under his command, the unexpected those under his command, the unexpected was always occurring. Under the most trying circumstances he never for an instant forgot the limits with which a gun can safely be fired, the comfort of his men and the protection of the engines, the heart of the cruiser.

"In action the commodore is an in-spiring figure. Naturally of a nervous and energetic temperament, under fire he exhibits the opposite characteristics. and energetic hopposite characteristics, he exhibits the opposite characteristics, and is the coolest and most phlegmatic man on the ship. Discarding the customary station in action, the forward bridge, the coamodore chose to direct the Brooklyn and other ships under his the Brooklyn and other ships under his command from the forecastle, a most exthe Brooklyn and other ships under his command from the forecastle, a most exposed and dangerous position. Accordingly, under his personal supervision the ship's carpenter built him a circular platform, four feet high and three feet wide, around the conting tower. From this elevation our gallant commander, fearless of his own safety and with rare commanding presence won clary and discommanding presence.

less of his own safety and with rare com-manding presence, won glory and dis-tinction for the Brooklyn by decisions rapidly made and never altered.

"Being questioned one day by Capt. Evans as to why he chose such a peculiar position, he laghingly replied: 'It's handy to talk business with Capt. Cook in the tower and To great distance from the sick bay, which in war time, my friend, may receive our unwilling atten-tion at any time.'

"He by no means confined himself to this little structure, and his orderly was

"He by no means confined himself to this little structure, and his orderly was more apt to find him close to the side, watching events through the glasses or desging the forward 8-inch gun as it truined from side to side. This gun was also located on the forecastle, and the turret drew a great deal of the fire owing to its exposure, adding greatly to

"During the bombardment of June 16 he was standing on the starboard side of this gun, when the turret officer, Lieut. Simpson, decided to train almost directly aft in order to drop a shell on Quay Smith. In the scramble for safety as the gun swung around the commodore ran into the senior medical officer, who was standing behind him an interested spectator of the shoofing. The doctor sprawled flat, while the commodore managed to keep his feet. Turning to the breathless surgeon, he said: 'Doctor, I am very sorry, but just the same it is pleasant to have such positive evidence that you are near at hand if needed."

odore Schley is a lover of close On the trip down from Cienfuegos to Santiago, when we momentarily expected to sight the Cape Verde fleet, commodore and navigator were enthe commotore and navigator were engaged in conversation on the bridge.

"I suppose you will fight at about 2,000 yards if we meet," queried the navigator.

"Hardly," replied the commodore. 'If they don't run it will be 1,000 yards or

quartermaster on watch who had caught every word said, delegated a spokesman to inform the commodore 'if 1,000 yards is too long a range to put them out of commission, we unanimously agree, with your permission, to make it a hand-to-

"Our commodore lent a willing ear to our complaints and requests—he was the easiest officer for bluejackers to see, so old-timers said, that ever held a commission. It was through his efforts that Downing, at one time commissary yeoman of the Brooklyn and who hanged himself. of the Brooklyn, and who hanged himself Austria is a different woman from Chris-on being arrested as a Spanish spy at tina of Naples, and while Campos might on being arrested as a Spanish spy at the Mashington, was dishonorably discharged be a second Espartero in his valor and from the service. Downing, while on the his virtues Weyler could emulate Cabfrom the service. Downing, while on the Brooklyn, fed the men outrageously and read only in his crimes. Besides, helped himself to the men's ration money. The men in a body went to the commo dore and stated their case in full. He was much surprised and indignant over circumstance and sent Downing over the side in less than twenty-four hours. This is but one of the instances he acted on promptly and firmly. 'All the way or all be said once about a tion of tactics, but it well applies to his motto in every move he makes.

A SPANISH SURGEON RELEASED Dr. Jurado, Suffering With Con-

sumption, to Go Home. Annapolis, Aug. 17.-Surgeon Antonio Jurado, of the Spanish navy, who has been undergoing treatment with other prisoners at the Naval Academy Hospital, is suffering from consumption. He has been released, by order of the President, and will start for home on the 19th instant, accompanied by the Spanish chaplain. There are now only six Spanjards on the sick list.

An Annapolis photographer has received from Admiral Cervera an autograph letter thanking him for pictures of Lieut. Hobson. The Spanish admiral says he has given the photograph to his son, as another one. Admiral Cervera speaks highly of Lieut. Hobson in his letter, Spanish prisoners were making large

purchases from stores in Annapolis anticipation of returning home shortly. Dealers in trunks did a lively business.

Appointed Professor of Physics. Lexington, Va., Aug. 17.-Prof. Walter LeConte Stevens, Ph.D., and professor of physics in the Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., has been elected professor ad interim for one year, to fill the chair of physics at Washington and Lee University, made vacant by the resignation of Prof. S. T. Moreland, was elected to the principalship of Mc-Donogh School, McDonogh, Md. Prof. Stevens is a native of Georgia and re-Stevens is a native of Georgia and re-ceived his degree at South Carolina Col-lege, Columbia, S. C. He was a student at the University of Virginia for one year and subsequently pursued a course of study in Europe for two years. Since 1877 Prof. Stevents has resided in the North.

In Porto Rico. (From the St. Louis Chronicle.) This is what happens in Porto Rico every morning: "I am not feeling very well this morning, general," says Gen. Miles to Gen. Garretson. "I think I'll take something." "Take something with me," says Gen. Garretson to Gen. Miles. "Guess I will," responds Gen. Miles. "I'll just go out and take a town."

Cheapest Way. (From the Kansas City Times.)

Hereafter, when Spain wishes to engage in a war with the United States she will probably, before beginning active operations, ask what DON CARLOS.

The Carlist War and the Presen Outlook in Spain. What Sagasta is said to fear at ment most of all is an attempt of Don Carlos to stir up a revolution and

seize the crown. While it is not thought could succeed, the premier has taken steps to learn promptly of any conspiracy and to stamp it out. The situation maker this sketch in the New York Tribune of timely interest: "Spanish marriages and the Spanish

uccession are household words in history. For four centuries and more they have marked the crucial issues in the progress or retrogression of the Iberian Kingdom. Away back in the days of the Black Prince, Castile was convulsed with disputes over the succession to the crown. After both Pedro the Cruel and Henry of Trastamare were there arose a new avalry between the latter's sister and daughter. The sister, Isabella, won, and by her marriage with Ferdinand of Aragon founded the real Spanish kingdom. Another marriage, that of Maria Theresa to Louis XIV of France, marked the end of the kingdo riance, marked the end of the kingdom's independence; it was thenceforward the puppet and the tool of France. Half a century later Europe was convulsed with the war of the Spanish succession, and the once world-mastering kingdom saw its empire divided among its foes, and its sovereign dependent upon allen favor its sovereign dependent upon allen favor for his crown. Then, in hope of avert-ing further troubles, the French version of the Salic law was adopted in Spain. only to provoke more serious troubles than before. In the first place, it bound Spain still more closely to France, and thus involved her the more deeply in the catastrophe of the Napoleonic era, and in the second it led to the Carlist controversy, which has now for three gen erations been the curse of Spain. "When the third wife of the wretched Ferdinand VII died, leaving that mon-

arch still childless, his next brother, Don Carlos, reckoned himself certainly his heir. But Ferdinand took a fourth wife, and then as if in anticipation of what actually occurred, revoked the Saile law and restored the old pragmatic law of succession, so that if only a daughter should be born to him she might inherit the crown. A few months later he undid that work and restored the Saile law. A little later still he undid that undoing, abrogated the Saile law, restored the pragmatic and banished his brother Carlos to Portugal. Then he died leaving arch still childless, his next brother. Don los to Portugal. Then he died, leaving his infant daughter Isabella to be queen, under the regency of her mother, an ar-rangement which the Cortes approved, rangement which the Cortes a but which Don Carlos resisted w and arms, half of Spain siding with him. He claimed that Ferdinand's revocations and counter-revocations were all illegal, and that the ancient law of succession of the kingdoms of Aragon, Castle and Navarre was still in force, under which a woman could inherit the crown only in default of any male heir. Thus came the first Carlist war, with all the infa-mies of Cabiera on the one side, the mas-terful severities of Espartero on the other, the weakness and cowardice of the Pretender and the debaucheries of the Queen Regent—a scene of unrelieved horror. Don Carlos was besten, chiefly by the moral influence of Europe, and then Isabelia, having reached mature years and assumed the crown, set out to surpass the immoralities of her mother, and did so. By her scandalously devised and did so. By her scandadously devised marriage with her cousin, Don Francis, the son of Don Francis, youngest broth-er of Don Carlos and Ferdinand VII, the first and third lines of descent from Carlos IV were united, leaving the second, the Carlist, out in the cold.
"The second Carlist war came on at the

end of Isabella's infamous reign. The first pretender, Carlos V, was dead. So was his eldest son, Carlos VI. The latter had left the succession to his younger brother, Juan III, and he had in turn abdicated in favor of his eldest so present Don Carlos, or Carlos VII. the last-named prince, then young and ardent, decided to enter Spain to seize the crown he went to Cabrera, who had begun life as a fisherman's boy and had become one of the ablest soldiers and the most bloodthirsty of his time. To him he intrusted the leadership of the Carlist cause, as his grandfather and his uncle less."

The men hearing of this from the had done before him. But the old soldier who used to say he had no appetite for dinner until he had killed a man, proved as treacherous as he had been cruei. He betrayed the Carifst cause to that of Alforso XII, and Don Carlos fled from the Peninsula in despair, Since then the pre-tender has traveled round the world, and a bill for divorce filed in the supreme This pleased him very much, though has fought-they say, with valor-under court by Mrs. Brobst. moral influence of Europe is against Don Carlos as much as it was against his grandfather. In such circumstances it is scarcely to be expected that he will win the crown."

MAY BE A SUICIDE.

Miss May Brown Believed to Have Planned Her Own Death

Danbury, Conn., Aug. 17.-It is believed Relieved From Serious Charge that Miss May Brown, who was killed by a railroad train at Wilton on Saturday struck by a New York, New Haven and division of the high court of justice upon Hartford express train running fifty-five a motion to commit Earl De La Warr and miles an hour. Miss Brown lived with others for contempt of court, based upon her guardian, Charles Dann, in Wilton the charges made by Ernest T. Hooley, village. She was attractive and independently wealthy. The quiet of rural life had a depressing effect on her and several times she had spoken of the un-certainty of death if she should be struck by one of the express trains.

engine driver of the train which killed the young woman saw her walking slowly along the track. She heeded neither the whistle nor the noise of the train. The accident caused a sensation in the village when it was rumored that the young woman had committed suicide.

Roosevelt's Boom Alarming Platt. New York, Aug. 17 .- The enthusiastic reception accorded Col. Theodore Roosevelt on his arrival at Montauk Point has led the Platt machine to fear that during a stampede in the Republican State convention the Rough Rider may walk away with the nomination for governor. The anti-Platt men are correspondingly de-lighted. Gen. McLewee said yesterday: "If the Republicans have sense enough to dinate Roosevelt they will win in walk. If they nominate Black or any other man who has been named they will be beaten by 150,000 majority. Why, if sevelt runs the State will swarm with Rough Riders. And there will be such a rip-roaring campaign as we have not had

> Protocol. (From the New York Sun.)

The protocol that has been arranged between the Administration and the French minister representing Spain is an informal statement or interpretation of the preliminary agreement is peace. Originally a protocol was a small sheet pasted on at the beginning of a document giving a synopsie of it. It is derived from the Greek, protos, first, and kolla, glue.

Were Boys Together

(From the Boston Transcript.) (From the Boston Transcript.)

"Well," said the Chicago man, "it's all right
for these Eastern girls to go over and be duchesses and carlesses and so on; but you notice when
they need a nice empress it's a Western girl
that's 'lt.' Land, I used to know Lady Curzon's
pa when Levi Leiter and I were both dry go ds
clerks. And now to think his girl is going to
be a vice royess. Well, she'll show 'em how!" TAX RULINGS.

Internal Revenue.

sioner of Internal Revenu has rendered a ruling to the effect that ordinary rent receipts are not taxable acording to the new war revenue law. He rules, however, that a receipt containing any phrase or clause to be construed as a contract or lease, or memorandum of such, must be stamped.

Inquiry has been made relative to the stamping of deeds for plots of ground by a cemetery association conducted on a mutual benefit plan. It is explained that deeds to burial sites do not grant, assign or convey to the purchaser any lands, tenements, or other realty, but only the right of burial therein, to erect monuments thereon, etc. Such deeds do not require stamps. er Scott rules "that if deeds

issued by a cemetery association or oth-ers are so worded as to vest in or con-vey to the grantees a right, title and interest in any lands, tenements or other realty, the value of which exceeds \$100, then such deeds must be stamped, and the fact that the association executing the deed is conducted on a mutual benefit plan does not exempt the papers from the tax."

or renewals of mortages and a release of a portion of mortage premises, Comm sioner Scott rules: "A renewal or contin uation of a mortage failing due on or after July 1, 1898, requires a stamp the same as the original instrument, executed on or after that date. In cases, how ever, where the mortgage is given to se-cure the payment of notes or any re-newals thereof, the notes can be renewed without the renewal of the mortgage, and when this is done the notes must be stamped, but no stamp is required on the

mortgage.
"The fact that the renewal bond is stamped does not relieve the mortgage if it is renewed or extended from the tax. Where a deed is given releasing the whole or a portion of the mortgaged premises, such a deed should be taxed as provided under the head of conveyances, and the basis of taxation is the value of the interests released."

AN INCREASE IN PAY

War Department Recognizes the Needs of Mounted Officers,

The War Department issued an order yesterday which provides that a number of officers, in addition to those whose pay is already fixed by law, are entitled to pay as mounted officers. The order affects the following ranks:

Officers of the staff corps below the rank of major, officers serving with troops of cavalry, officers of a high batfery duly organized and equipped, authorized aids duly appointed, officers serving as military attaches to the embassies and legations of the United States at foreign capitals, officers serving with companies of mounted infantry and officers on duty which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War or the department or corps commander, requires them to be and so certified by them on their pay

HAIL AT HAZLETON.

Henviest Storm in Years Sweeps Over the City.

Hazleton, Pa., Aug. 17.-The heaviest storm experienced in many years broke over this region yesterday evening. Hall stones of unusual size first fell so quickly as to cover the streets. Thunder and lightning followed incessantly and rain fell in torrents, inundating the lowlands Sewers could not carry off the water and cellars were filled with water throughout the city

The lightning struck a number of trees on Wyoming Street, destroying them. Communication with outside districts is cut off and it is feared that much damage has been done in the valley.

ORDERED HIS WIFE TO DIE.

Minister Said to Hav Given Her Choice of Means Chicago, Aug. 17.-The alternative of poison or a revolver with which to end her life was offered by the Rev. Flavius J. Brobst, preacher and lecturer, to his

The wife alleges in her bill that sh chose laudanum as the means with which to commit suicide, and that her life was only saved after she swallowed the drug by the circumstance of her having con-sumed a quantity of milk, which ameliorated its effects.

During the time Mrs. Brobst was un-conscious from the effect of the drug, a period of about twenty-one hours, as stated in the bill, Mrs. Brobst alleges that her husband, according to what he later told her, preached two sermons. She also charges her husband with squandering her property. There has been trouble between Brobst and his wife for a long time, and he has threatened to begin divorce proceedings against his

EARL DE IA WARR ACQUITTED.

Made by Promoter Hooley.

London, Aug. 17.-The proceedings be evening, committed suicide. She was fore Justice Wright in the queen's bench the bankrupt speculator that the defend-ants had offered him 1,000 pounds to withdraw certain assertions in his testimony relating to Hooley's payment of money to Lord De La Warr for the use of his name in the directorate of certain companies, were concluded today, The defendants were acquitted upon the

payment of costs. The court in passing judgment remarked that Earl De La Warr had been indiscreet.

Heavy Damage by Flood. Roanoke, Va., Aug. 17 .- The people in the vicinity of Bennett's Springs report great damage from the storm Saturday night. The water at John Garst's saw nill was twenty-six feet above low ter mark, and the farmers of that neigh-borhood lost many acres of corn by the

> Paper Cannon. (From Morris' Trade Journal.)

(From Morris' Trade Journal.)

It is reported that Krupp, the German manufacturer of cannon, has completed a number of paper field-pieces for the use of the German infantty. The caliber of these guns is five centimeters, or a little less than two inches, and the pieces are so light that a soldier can easily carry one; but the resistance is greater than that of the field-piece of steel of the same caliber. It is not expected that these paper guns will replace those of steel. They are intended for use in situations where the movement of field artillery would be impracticable.

Our Army and Our Navy, (From the New York Tribune.)

Comment is made abroad, not in a hostil-pirit, upon the contrast in readiness and ef spirit, upon the contrast in readless and effectiveness between our army and our navy. The latter was ready at the very word of war, and was managed throughout with a perfection of organization unrivaled in the military annals of the world. The former, with officers and men as skilled and as brave, halted and hesitated, and suffered greatly from ill equipment and imperfect organization. That is the view taken by unbiased critics, and to its accuracy it is hard to take exception.

(From Answers.)

First Poet—I am going to have my revenge upon the editor. Second Poet—How? First Poet (in a hoarse whisper)—I've sent him a poem, and I've poisoned the gum on the re-turn envelope.

NEAR A REVOLT-

on the Yukon Oppressed by the Government.

Echoes of the complaints of the thous ands who have gone to the Klondike against the demands of the Canadian government have reached the States from time to time. The situation is be-coming serious. A letter from Dawson inder date of July 17, to the Chicago Record says: "It is confidently hoped that the Canadian government before long will adopt a more liberal policy toward the miners. The reason for this hope is that when matters get to the limit of endurance there is bound to be a reaction-an upheaval. Already, within a week, two smass meetings to protest against the laws and against official abuses have been held. It is a noteworthy fact that Americans, although they are in large majority, have taken no part in these demonstrations, the speakers and origi-nators of the movement being British subjects. The speeches were moderate in tone, although some charges of official corruption were made of which no proof has been yet submitted, and a set of reso-lutions was adopted asking for the re-peal of the royalty law and other oppres-

"Most of the owners of producing mines say they will shut down work un-til the royalty is taken away, and no doubt a great many will do so. An addi-tional incentive for delay lies in the fact that wages are expected to be lower. "It is fairly estimated that 10,000 per-

sons are walking the streets in Dawson or sitting on the river bank lost in won-der as to why they ever came into this country. If they came to dig gold they seem to have forgotten it, for it is said that fully one-half of the lot never leave the river to prospect and never stick a shovel into the ground. The majority of them look discouraged and aggrieved

"'After all the trouble we have had to get into the country—after all the hard-ships in reaching the gold,' they seem to say, 'it turns out now that we have to dig it.' That is a contingency they never considered. Those who have mined in other places know in a measure what to expect, but of the crowd in Dawson harding one in ten ever saw a mine before and one in ten ever saw a mine before, and now that they see the vulgar earth that the gold comes from they are awfully disappointed. They want to go home. It would be disappointing to have to take a mine that was not as good as the best, and there is a doubt of there being enough of that grade to go around. And then, if you do go out and dig a hole, there may not be one chance in a dozen that it will turn out a mine. If you decide to dig in one place you will probably wish within an hour after beginning work that you had started in samewhere work that you had started in somewhere else. So it hardly seems worth while to kill yourself at work till you find out more about the country.

"There is always in all crowds of new-

comers here a disposition, a yearning to go somewhere else. It is the same dissatisfied ploneer instinct that discovers all the new places of the earth. These men hope that over toward the Rockies or down in American territory would be better. And at this moment there are thousands down the river in Alaska who are striving to get, there. The flood of people from the passes and the tide from St. Michael meet here and overlap. Daw-son is always the goal until it is reached, and then another, still forward is conand then another, still forward, is con-jured up. Now they are talking the Mc-Queston, the Tanana and Seventy Mile.

MR. HILL'S BAD TOOTH.

His Political Work Overshadowed by an Ulcerated Molar.

Albany, Aug. 17.-Senator Edward Murphy and Gov. Black met yesterday at the secutive chamber for the first time since the governor entered politics.

No call was made on Senator Hill by Senator Murphy, who went directly to Troy. Senator Hill's interest in politics is overshudowed now by the pangs of toothache. His lower jaw is badlyeswollen because of an ulcerated molar, and he has remained in his house since re-

turning from Saratoga last Saturday. Persistent rumors are in circulation here which were brought from Saratoga by State committeemen that at present the leading Democratic probabilities for governor are Supreme Court Justice D. Cady Herrick, of this city, and Former

A WORKMAN'S PERIL.

Wedged Petween Sewer Pipes While

the Water Rose About His Hend. New York, Aug. 17 .- Stephen Markham, longshoreman, spent an anxious hour in the North River yesterday wedged in between two big sewer pipes, his head and shoulders above water, while several brave men worked hard to rescue

of two big sower pipes, in about four feet of water. His feet and legs were jammed between the pipes so hard that he could not extricate them, and he was held a prisoner, a victim to the incoming tide. He called for help fully ten minates before his cries were heard. Four men got into the river and worked for an hour trying to extricate Mark-ham from his perilous position. Mean-time the tide was rising rapidly. The water, which at first reached only to the

Markham had fallen between the sides

ats armpits. "It's all up with me, boys," he finally said, in despairing tones. "I'm going to be drowned like a rat in a trap." "Cheer up; we'll get you out all right," responded one of the rescuers. responded one of the rescuers.

Even the rescuers were beginning to despair when one of them, Thomas McCarthy, made a final effort. Swimming a few feet away he dived to the mouth of the sewer pipe and grasped Markham's feet. With a mighty wrench he

imprisoned man's waist, was now up to

men at once hauled the frightened and exhausted longshoreman to the pier. A BRIDE FROM NORWAY

pulled them from the pipes and rose, half drowned, to the surface. The other

She Travels Four Thousand Miles

to Be Married. Baltimore, Aug. 17 .- Bunting flew yesterday from the mastheads to the rails of the Norwegian steamer America, lying at Bowley's wharves, as an announce ment that one of the officers of the ship was to be married. The ceremony came off in the early evening, at the residence of Mr. C. A. Rasmussen, 249 South Chester Street. The contracting parties were Miss Larsene Mathilde Larsen, of Bergen, Norway, who arrived in New York four days ago on the steamer Thingvalla, making a trip of over 4,000 miles to be married to the man of her choice, Mr. Konrad Johan Schmidt, second engineer of the America. Miss Larsen with her the wedding cake made by father in Bergen.

Rev. C. A. Blomgren, pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Church, of Philadelphia, performed the ceremony. The wit-nesses to the ceremony were Chief Offi-cer and Mrs. Ove Jentoft, Second Officer Ole Christiansen and Miss Jennie Gard-ner, Chief Steward Karlsen Kalland and Miss Lizzie Ilgenfritz. The gentlemen are officers of the America. There were present Capt. Haavel Evjenth, of the Amerient Capt, Haavel Evjenth, of the ca; Mrs. Evjenth, Miss Evjenth, Annie Broom, Miss Jennie ligenfritz, Dr. Flood, Chief Engineer Hagbart Steiner, of the America; George W. Glenn and Chief Engineer Peter Stephensen, of the

Norwegian steamer Banes. A reception followed, at which Mrs. Rasmussen and Chief Steward Kalland bore the honors, Today the America salis for Jamaica. The bride and groom will make their honeymoon to that island on the ship. The wives of Capt. Evjenth and Chief Officer Jentoft will accompany